

BRITISH CABINET BELIEVES IRELAND IS SEEKING PEACE

Refuses to Admit De Valera's Return Has Stiffened Front.

SEES BALLOT VICTORY

Both Sides Show Conciliation as They Measure Strength.

LABOR IS STILL DEFIANT

Spokesman of Island's Toilers Says They Will Not Negotiate.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Jan. 8.

Despite THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent's information from Dublin that the return to Ireland of Eamonn de Valera, president of the "Irish Republic," has stiffened the Irish front against compromise along the lines of the home rule act, Downing street not only continues hopeful, but is active toward peace. The British Cabinet was said to be convinced it is better informed on Irish sentiment than are the Sinn Fein spokesmen in Dublin. If the Cabinet's optimism is based on the usual channels of military officials there is ground for believing the traditional error of Downing street regarding Ireland remains unchanged. It can be stated on important official information that Downing street opinion is that Ireland wants peace even at the cost of her submission to the present home rule act. The Cabinet continues in the unbroken determination to put this belief to a test in the referendum and election soon to be called for the new Irish Parliament. Cabinet members believe in the soundness of the information they have received from Archbishop Clune of Australia, the Rev. Father Michael O'Flanagan, vice-president of the Sinn Fein, and Thomas Johnson, head of the Irish labor movement, and that if the Sinn Fein goes into the elections with its extreme programme unmodified it will be beaten.

Hopeful Signs Discerned.

Two hopeful elements are in the situation. While both sides maintain their mutual distrust, they are undoubtedly feeling out the other side more effectively and in a more conciliatory fashion than ever before. Also there are many indications that both sides are turning their eyes toward the elections as a peaceable means of determining what Ireland will have, instead of continuing the bloody means of last year's guerrilla warfare. Archbishop Clune had several conferences with Premier Lloyd George preceding his departure from London, and it was stated semi-officially that he was both helpful and conciliatory during these conferences. Considerable mystery surrounds Father O'Flanagan's visit to London. He has returned to Ireland, but is credited with having brought a message from the moderate wing of the Sinn Fein.

Won't Confer if Tied Down.

Mr. Johnson, in an interview, makes it plain that the Irish labor party will not participate in any direct negotiations with the Government. He said that Irish labor gives its allegiance to the Irish Government, which it can influence just as British labor influences the British Government—and the huge British labor campaign on behalf of Ireland is one of the things that is urging Premier Lloyd George toward a settlement. It is extremely significant, too, that Mr. Johnson, when he was asked if Irish labor had ruled out a settlement on the basis of separation, replied emphatically: "No. It might mean union; it might mean Dominion Home Rule; it might mean anything, but I can't go into a conference tied down to formalities."

It is, nevertheless, the opinion of those persons in closest touch with the negotiations now going on that when formulas are found satisfying on the one hand, the Sinn Fein, then the British Government will fulfill its promises of satisfying the British people that the Sinn Fein will not create any hostile sovereignty on England's flank. However, many persons hold that whether the formula is independence for Ireland or not, a way of settlement is easy, and probably will be found through the forthcoming elections.

A discouraging element of the situation is that irreconcilables on both sides are mixing in the councils. While Michael Collins, connection to the Irish Republican Army, is reported to be constantly in touch with De Valera in Dublin, Viscount French, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, hurried to England on Thursday night and held a long conference with Sir Hamar Greenwood, Chief Secretary for Ireland, and Andrew Bonar Law, Lord Privy Seal and Government spokesman in the House of Commons, while Premier Lloyd George has been motoring into the country for brief holidays between the almost constant Cabinet meetings.

These two Irish factions surrounding the Prime Minister represent the irreconcilables on both sides, one demanding independence for Ireland or nothing; the other demanding the crushing of the Irish rebellion or nothing.

SIR MICHAEL O'DWYER URGES FORCE ON INDIA

Favors Drastic Action Against Extremists.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—Sir Michael O'Dwyer, until recently Governor of the important Punjab province of India, in an article in the *Globe* to-day concerning the serious unrest in India, which has taken the form of government boycotts, strikes and seditious utterances, declares: "This much at least can be stated with certainty—that the present extremist movement is heading straight for the disorganization of trade and commerce, for the ruin of every British interest and for anarchy and rebellion."

Sir Michael asserts that "the time for toying with sedition in this vast empire has long since passed," and that if England would retain India the law must rigorously and impartially be enforced, irrespective of person, caste or class.

"All those who are heading the revolutionary conspiracy should be dealt with under the law before it is too late," Sir Michael says.

MAYOR OF CORK MAKES IRISH 'ISSUE' ACUTE

Arrival One of Questions Loaded With Dynamite.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Jan. 8.

The State Department is facing a question of policy in dealing with the Irish question in the United States in connection with the case of Daniel O'Callaghan, Lord Mayor of Cork.

While the Department asserts the question of deportation of O'Callaghan and other Irish representatives in this country is merely one of domestic interpretation of the laws, something in which the British can have no interest, it is realized the question goes deeper. Statements like that recently accredited to Harry Boland, secretary to De Valera, in which Boland is said to have suggested a race vendetta in this country between Irish and English, has called renewed attention to the problem which has long been facing the Administration.

Eamonn De Valera, president of the so-called Irish Republic, spent considerable time in this country without a passport and his secretary, who is now here, claims to have visited the United States as a stoker without a passport.

Government officials, realizing the question was "loaded with dynamite" have winked at these irregularities, excusing them on the ground that Government representatives could not go around asking persons if they had passports and that responsibility ended by seeing to it that persons regularly entering possessed proper credentials.

Lord Mayor O'Callaghan's case does not present even this excuse, for he has not come through the regular channels and has been discovered to be without a proper passport. In view of the general policy involved, Acting Secretary of State Davis will take no action in the case of O'Callaghan until after Secretary of Labor Wilson returns to Washington, so there may be consultation between the two Departments.

The delicacy of the situation is such that action in the case of Harry Boland may be abandoned, although the department is taking cognizance of this case, together with that of Lord Mayor O'Callaghan.

Public officials, labor leaders and former service men will be among those to greet Daniel O'Callaghan, Lord Mayor of Cork, upon his arrival here this afternoon from Norfolk, Va., the American Association for the Recognition of the Irish Republic announced.

Among those named on the committee to welcome the successor to Terence MacSwiney at the Pennsylvania terminal were Mayor Gillen of Newark, James P. Holland, president of the New York State Federation of Labor, John Sullivan, president of the Central Trade and Labor Council of Greater New York, and many others from New York city and other cities in the metropolitan area, as well as representatives from various Irish societies.

Veterans of the world war will escort Lord Mayor O'Callaghan to his hotel here, the announcement said.

DUBLIN SCEPTICAL ON PEACE MISSION

Father O'Flanagan's Visit to London Arouses Little Sinn Fein Interest.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. Dublin, Jan. 8.

The sudden mission to London of Father O'Flanagan who has returned here is not taken seriously. England apparently is placing more importance on his visit than Ireland, where it is considered on a par with other so-called peace moves. Sinn Feiners profess to be amused over what is being written about "peace," and say most of it is inspired from Downing Street. Nor do they propose any meeting of the Dail Eireann. They believe that the gathering of the members would be the signal for wholesale arrests. They insist that the Dail Eireann Ministry has the situation well in hand, and that there won't be any formal session of the Irish Parliament until the peace terms are ripe for ratification.

Moderate Sinn Feiners still do not take complete independence to mean an out and out republic, but simply a way through long experience for the Irish to get autonomy. There is no question now that they would be satisfied with something similar to the Canadian home rule arrangement. But, says one, "we are not going to be the under dogs any longer. That must be certain, and the quicker England realizes it the quicker there will be peace. We are now in the most critical hour of our history, and more than ever we are determined to be self-governing, self-supporting people, able to hold our heads among the free nations of the world."

Aside from the tremendous undercurrent which one fairly feels in the atmosphere, Ireland is quiet this week end. Even the raids are conducted quietly and with very little shooting, and there is a marked decrease in outrages. Ireland is waiting for De Valera to speak, confident that his policy in the midst of peace talk will bring the fight to the desired head.

DUBLIN, Jan. 8.—Statements "likely to cause disaffection to his Majesty" in documents alleged to have been written by Father Dominic, chaplain to the late Lord Mayor MacSwiney of Cork, or to have been in possession of Father Dominic, were read at the opening here today of his trial by a field general court-martial. Father Dominic was chaplain of the Republican Guard and spiritual adviser to the late Lord Mayor.

The charges against Father Dominic are based on certain passages in a note book and in a letter. Father Dominic refused to recognize the court, but reserved the right to cross-examine witnesses and to make a statement after the close of the proceedings. The court entered a plea of not guilty for him. The letter touches on the activities of the militant Sinn Feiners, who execute the Crown forces and refers to the recent tragic Sunday in Dublin, when fourteen British court-martial officers were assassinated, as a "terrible but wonderful day." It asserts that the "boys took the leaders of the B. and T. [Black and Tan] reprisals," and goes on to say that the Croke Park shooting which followed the killing of the auxiliary officers was "ordered as a reprisal by Macready, Tudor and the remnant of the reprisal committee." It also declares that "it was decided to assassinate Larry O'Neil [the name of the Lord Mayor of Dublin] that night."

The second charge is based on the memorandum alleged to have been found in Father Dominic's room. It was headed, "Ireland an Invaded Nation," and began: "All the inhabitants of every nation unjustly invaded are bound to resist the invader. And the nation is considered to be at war with the invader."

Father Dominic continually protested that the court had not the right to try him, maintaining that he should be tried by an ecclesiastical court, and, if found guilty, should be turned over to the civil court. Many of his objections to the admission of evidence were sustained.

Father Dominic was guarded throughout by a sergeant with drawn revolver and two troopers.

SINN FEIN PLANS TO AID GERMANY, TOLD BY LONDON

New British White Book Shows War Treachery Led by Casement.

AMERICANS INVOLVED

Directions Sent to Judge Cohalan From Berlin, Via Embassy Here.

HOPED FOR SABOTAGE

Intercepted Notes Show It Was Planned to Send Germans to Ireland.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—Correspondence which passed between the German Embassy in Washington and the Foreign Office in Berlin, in which the names of several Irish-Americans are mentioned to show active connection between leaders of the Sinn Fein and the German Government during the war, was issued by the Government to-day in the form of a "white paper."

After the arrival of Sir Roger Casement in Berlin in 1914 he sent messages through the Foreign Office in Berlin and the German Embassy in Washington, according to these documents, to Judge Cohalan, John Devoy and others regarding his mission to Germany. This, it is declared, finally led Count von Bernstorff, then German Ambassador to the United States, to send to the Foreign Office in February, 1915, a despatch "surreptitiously attached to a message concerning the Lusitania," saying that Devoy had informed him of the rising to begin in Ireland on Easter Sunday and asking that arms be sent to Limerick Good Friday or Easter Saturday.

This was followed by correspondence arranging details of the assistance the Germans were to give.

Reviews Casement's Treachery.

The "white paper" makes reference to pamphlets on the subjects of Ireland and Germany, freedom of the seas and others, in the publication of which Kuno Meyer, then professor of Celtic languages at Liverpool, and Sir Roger Casement collaborated and which were widely circulated in Germany and America in 1911-12.

Sir Roger, who was in America at the outbreak of the war, proceeded to Germany in 1914, maintaining communication with Mr. Devoy, who, the paper says, remained as chief agent in America in the communications between Germany and the Sinn Fein.

Then follows textually some fifty communications marked for transmission by telegraph, by post and by hand, from the beginning of September, 1914, to the end of November, 1918, most of them from the German Embassy in Washington to the Foreign Office in Berlin. Others were communications from the Berlin Foreign Office to the German Embassy in Madrid and from Nauen to Mexico. Some of these were marked "Most secret."

The paper concludes with appendices setting forth a memorandum on the organization of the Irish army, found in the possession of Eamonn de Valera when he was arrested and which is said to have been in his own handwriting, and a brief statement on Ireland's case before the Powers to be assembled in a peace conference.

Plan to Smuggle Arms.

A Berlin Foreign Office message, dated August 17 (1915), informed the German Ambassador in Madrid that an agent will shortly arrive from Buenos Aires. You should at once communicate his wishes and support him in every way. He is instructed, after establishing communications, that the first steps to take would be to organize the smuggling of arms, etc., from South America to the United States by Ireland. An undertaking of this nature must not be made from Spain. In the second place the question arises of sending them from Germany by the Mowee or a submarine in event of its being possible to fix the place and time for landing them in good time. There is no question whatever of landing German troops in Ireland.

Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, then Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, informed the German Embassy in Washington on November 3, 1914, that "Casement has arrived and proposals are being carefully gone into."

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ANTI-JAPANESE LAW DEMANDED IN TEXAS

Citizens of Lower Rio Grande Valley Insist on Legal Protection.

OLD LAW IS REVIVED

Legion Officials Say Alien Non-Residents May Not Own Land.

SAN BENITO, TEXAS, Jan. 8.—A representative will be sent to Austin next week to "impress upon State officials the determination of the people of the lower Rio Grande Valley to have protection against Japanese colonization," the directorate of the San Benito district Chamber of Commerce announced today. The step was authorized in resolutions adopted at a meeting of the body.

The Chamber has a membership of 550 farmers and business men. The resolutions declared citizens of the valley demanded "such legal protection against Japanese colonization as California has secured through the recently enacted alien land law."

HARLINGEN, TEXAS, Jan. 8.—Following a long conference with the two Japanese families which arrived at Harlingen to settle on Texas farm lands, American Legion representatives to-day laid plans for the return of the Orientals to California. The legion officials further pledged their aid in the recovery of money paid by the Japanese in the land deal which the Orientals declare involved a sum of \$10,000.

Legion attorneys advised the Japanese that an old Texas law passed in 1892 forbids alien non-residents of the State to own land, and further informed them that each case proceedings will lie against Z. Yamata of Los Angeles from whom the land was purchased.

The Okuma brothers declared: "We do not want to live where we are not wanted."

ASSAILS ACTIONS OF CALIFORNIA GOVERNOR

Welty Stirred Over Letter on Japanese Issue.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Representative Welty, Democrat (Ohio), attacked Gov. Stephens of California to-day for sending

15 Suicides Daily Caused by Hunger in Budapest

BUDAPEST, Jan. 7 (delayed).—Cold and hunger are causing an average of fifteen suicides daily in this city, according to an official statement by the Budapest police to-day. One of the recent suicides was that of a former army officer, who brought home a scant supply of food and provisions, kissed his wife and three children and then took poison. Another former officer drew his monthly pension of 500 crowns, used it in buying one ample meal at a restaurant and then went home and hanged himself.

Mr. Welty said Congress no doubt would solve the immigration problem "without giving willful offence and still exclude all aliens who cannot fit into our national life."

SACRAMENTO, CAL., Jan. 8.—Pending receipt of a letter which he has been informed is on the way from Representative Welty Gov. Stephens declined today to comment on the statement of the Ohio Representative in which the latter attacked the Governor in connection with the Japanese problem in California.

ITALY HONORS PENFIELD.

ROME, Jan. 8.—The Italian Government has conferred on Frederic C. Penfield, formerly American Ambassador to Austria, the Grand Cross of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, the highest decoration granted to foreigners in recognition of the services rendered by him in representing Italy's interests in Austria before the United States entered the war.

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BANDITS IN CONTROL OF SOUTH ARGENTINA

Several Persons Killed and Police Defeated.

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 8.—A force of bandits is in virtual control of Santa Cruz territory in southern Argentina, where the police have been overpowered, some of the leading men kidnapped and several persons killed or wounded, according to newspaper despatches from Punta Arenas, quoting refugees from the territory.

The movement started in a strike of ranch workers and is alleged to have changed to outlaw rule. A force of armed raiders, estimated to number 250, visited isolated ranches and villages, which they looted and burned. The raiders encountered little opposition as the police force is small and means of communication are extremely meager. The Government has received appeals for help from the residents of Santa Cruz territory and the Belgian Consul-General has asked protection for the lives and property of Belgians there.

TO SPEAK AT SPHINX CLUB.

John McHugh, vice-president of the Mechanics and Metals Bank of New York, will be one of the speakers at a dinner of the Sphinx Club on Tuesday next. He will speak on "America's Foreign Trade Opportunity." Dr. John H. Finley, former State Commissioner of Education, and now of the editorial staff of the New York Times, and Alexander Konta will also speak. Mr. Konta returned recently from Europe.

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AND

GIRLS' WASH DRESSES

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These prices will be withdrawn on Wednesday night at the conclusion of this sale.

Boys' Wash Suits—

The regulation De Pinna Sailor suits for boys from 3 to 9 years.

Regularly up to \$10.50.

Sale Prices

\$4.75, \$6.25, \$7.75

Boys' Wash Norfolk Suits

In regulation khaki and linen crash. Sizes 7 to 14 years.

Regularly up to \$15.

Sale Prices

\$10.75 and \$12.75

None of the above goods will be sent on approval, exchanged, nor can they be returned for credit

Girls' Dresses—

In fine washable materials. Sizes 4 to 14 years.

Regularly up to \$20.

Sale Prices

\$8.25, \$10.50, \$12.75

Girls' Intermediate Dresses

Especially designed for the larger girls. Sizes 10 to 16 years.

Regularly up to \$20.

Sale Prices

\$8.25, \$10.50, \$12.75

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13.50

Regular 16.50 Grade

Heather brown or oxford gray mixtures. Muff and patch pockets. Belted. Shawl collar. Sizes 6 to 15 yrs.

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